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TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021.

(a) DECLARATION.—Congress declares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution

on the budget for fiscal year 2021 and that this resolution sets forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this concurrent resolution is as follows:

Sec. 1. Concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2021.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Subtitle A—Budgetary Levels in Both Houses

Sec. 1101. Recommended levels and amounts.

Sec. 1102. Major functional categories.

Subtitle B—Levels and Amounts in the Senate

Sec. 1201. Social Security in the Senate.

Sec. 1202. Postal Service discretionary administrative expenses in the Senate.

TITLE II—RECONCILIATION

Sec. 2001. Reconciliation in the Senate.

TITLE III—RESERVE FUNDS

Sec. 3001. Deficit reduction fund for efficiencies, consolidations, and other savings.

Sec. 3002. Reserve fund relating to health savings accounts.

TITLE IV—BUDGET PROCESS

Sec. 4001. Voting threshold for points of order.

Sec. 4002. Emergency legislation.

Sec. 4003. Enforcement of allocations, aggregates, and other levels.

Sec. 4004. Point of order against legislation providing funding within more than 3 suballocations under section 302(b).

Sec. 4005. Duplication determinations by the Congressional Budget Office.

Sec. 4006. Breakdown of cost estimates by budget function.

Sec. 4007. Sense of the Senate on treatment of reduction of appropriations levels to achieve savings.

Sec. 4008. Prohibition on preemptive waivers.

Sec. 4009. Adjustments for legislation reducing appropriations.

Sec. 4010. Adjustments to reflect legislation not included in the baseline.

Sec. 4011. Authority.

Sec. 4012. Exercise of rulemaking powers.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Subtitle A—Budgetary Levels in Both Houses

SEC. 1101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2030:

(1) FEDERAL REVENUES.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution:

(A) The recommended levels of Federal revenues are as follows:

Fiscal year 2021: \$2,358,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022: \$2,809,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023: \$2,983,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024: \$3,105,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025: \$3,249,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026: \$3,523,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027: \$3,770,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028: \$3,892,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029: \$4,017,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030: \$4,132,000,000,000.

(B) The amounts by which the aggregate levels of Federal revenues should be changed are as follows:

Fiscal year 2021: \$0.

Fiscal year 2022: \$0.

Fiscal year 2023: \$0.

Fiscal year 2024: \$0.

Fiscal year 2025: \$0.

Fiscal year 2026: \$0.
 Fiscal year 2027: \$0.
 Fiscal year 2028: \$0.
 Fiscal year 2029: \$0.
 Fiscal year 2030: \$0.

(2) NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total new budget authority are as follows:

Fiscal year 2021: \$4,045,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$3,923,650,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023: \$3,805,941,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024: \$3,691,762,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025: \$3,581,009,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026: \$3,473,579,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027: \$3,543,051,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028: \$3,613,912,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029: \$3,686,190,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030: \$3,759,914,000,000.

(3) BUDGET OUTLAYS.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total budget outlays are as follows:

Fiscal year 2021: \$6,133,173,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$4,772,920,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023: \$4,055,216,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024: \$3,849,092,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025: \$3,658,362,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026: \$3,537,642,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027: \$3,503,690,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028: \$3,537,284,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029: \$3,579,529,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030: \$3,644,354,000,000.

(4) DEFICITS.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the amounts of the deficits are as follows:

Fiscal year 2021: –\$1,687,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: –\$1,115,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023: –\$823,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024: –\$587,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025: –\$332,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026: \$49,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027: \$227,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028: \$278,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029: \$331,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030: \$372,000,000,000.

(5) PUBLIC DEBT.—Pursuant to section 301(a)(5) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 632(a)(5)), the appropriate levels of the public debt are as follows:

Fiscal year 2021: \$27,793,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$29,116,700,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023: \$30,135,940,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024: \$31,077,760,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025: \$31,857,010,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026: \$32,559,580,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027: \$33,349,050,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028: \$34,209,910,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029: \$35,373,190,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030: \$36,403,910,000,000.

(6) DEBT HELD BY THE PUBLIC.—The appropriate levels of debt held by the public are as follows:

Fiscal year 2021: \$20,270,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$21,863,700,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023: \$23,177,940,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024: \$24,219,760,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025: \$25,044,010,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026: \$25,907,580,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027: \$26,864,050,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028: \$27,697,910,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029: \$29,112,190,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030: \$30,169,910,000,000.

SEC. 1102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2021 through 2030 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$763,533,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$744,554,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$776,984,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$761,528,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$792,880,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$771,375,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$810,360,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$782,208,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$828,948,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$804,309,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$847,991,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$821,639,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$868,009,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$840,470,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$888,635,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$865,410,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$909,674,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$874,727,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$931,652,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$901,457,000,000.

(2) International Affairs (150):

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$70,191,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$44,829,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$64,249,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$54,238,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$60,410,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$57,179,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$61,722,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$58,664,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$63,114,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$60,031,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$64,518,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$61,674,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$66,053,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$63,210,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$67,608,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$64,787,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$69,140,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$66,091,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$70,703,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$67,489,000,000.

(3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$37,405,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$35,657,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$38,029,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$37,075,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$38,791,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$38,047,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$39,609,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$38,784,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$40,471,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$39,563,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$41,342,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$40,407,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$42,249,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$41,279,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$43,169,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$42,181,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$44,096,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$43,095,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$45,065,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$44,035,000,000.

(4) Energy (270):

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$6,370,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$5,309,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$5,788,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$5,048,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$5,668,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$4,474,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$5,772,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$4,634,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$5,886,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$4,731,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$5,757,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$4,691,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$5,866,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$4,812,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$7,787,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$6,739,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$8,270,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$7,281,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$8,454,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$7,545,000,000.

(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$50,866,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$47,172,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$51,280,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$49,013,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$53,036,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$50,863,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$53,972,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$52,345,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$55,039,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$54,110,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$54,551,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$55,645,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$55,713,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$56,915,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$56,951,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$57,949,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$58,185,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$55,817,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$59,420,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$59,809,000,000.

(6) Agriculture (350):

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$28,971,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$29,970,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$27,972,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$27,938,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$28,047,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$27,587,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$27,827,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$27,294,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$27,434,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$26,810,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$27,620,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$26,975,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$27,471,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$26,784,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$27,650,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$26,986,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$27,702,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$27,008,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$27,984,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$27,293,000,000.
 (7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$17,523,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$18,407,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$19,443,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$15,814,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$20,136,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$14,454,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$21,119,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$15,542,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, \$20,903,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$14,837,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$21,785,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$14,416,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$22,075,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$14,302,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$21,912,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$15,103,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$22,181,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$13,993,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$21,641,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$12,334,000,000.
 (8) Transportation (400):
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$104,096,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$104,096,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$104,200,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$104,200,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$104,778,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$104,778,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$105,599,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$105,599,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, \$106,150,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$106,150,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$107,347,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$107,347,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$108,408,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$108,408,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$109,479,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$109,479,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$110,362,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$110,362,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$111,512,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$111,512,000,000.
 (9) Community and Regional Development (450):
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$31,485,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$46,101,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$32,015,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$36,581,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$32,635,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$38,694,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$33,325,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$39,745,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, \$34,038,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$39,767,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$34,763,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$39,324,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$35,520,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$40,013,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$36,283,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$40,591,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$37,048,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$41,047,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$37,843,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$41,401,000,000.
 (10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$111,112,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$125,798,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$112,791,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$127,586,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$115,400,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$115,494,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$117,926,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$117,179,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, \$121,044,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$119,772,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$124,407,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$122,777,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$127,821,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$125,752,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$131,162,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$128,986,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$133,813,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$131,824,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$136,954,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$134,714,000,000.
 (11) Health (550):
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$746,640,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$803,639,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$721,402,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$718,480,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$703,052,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$691,161,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$718,577,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$714,997,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, \$753,891,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$747,903,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$787,620,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$982,298,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$825,151,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$818,576,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$859,341,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$858,797,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$901,482,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$901,584,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$956,643,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$947,491,000,000.
 (12) Medicare (570):
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$670,514,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$670,605,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$821,558,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$821,526,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$845,496,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$845,336,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$853,282,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$853,051,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, \$960,380,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$960,071,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,027,708,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,027,335,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,098,849,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,098,416,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,245,131,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,244,644,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,185,068,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,184,533,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,332,121,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,331,546,000,000.
 (13) Income Security (600):
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$744,296,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$738,318,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$633,234,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$634,379,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$616,477,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$611,792,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$618,062,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$605,867,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, \$629,446,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$618,610,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$636,167,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$633,053,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$629,191,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$622,245,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$640,629,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$638,498,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$636,154,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$621,748,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$651,156,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$642,374,000,000.
 (14) Social Security (650):
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$40,556,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$40,560,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$42,633,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$42,633,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$45,486,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$45,486,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$48,621,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$48,621,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, \$52,151,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$52,151,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$62,223,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$62,223,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$68,685,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$68,685,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$73,712,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$73,712,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$78,912,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$78,912,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$83,948,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$83,948,000,000.
 (15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$235,019,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$239,890,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$242,077,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$257,352,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$248,899,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$248,817,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$256,094,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$243,635,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, \$263,827,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$262,282,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$271,310,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$269,699,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$279,205,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$277,505,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$287,123,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$298,718,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$295,828,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$280,555,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$305,276,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$303,300,000,000.
 (16) Administration of Justice (750):
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$74,821,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$72,589,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$72,874,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$73,287,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$73,897,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$73,546,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$75,177,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$74,726,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, \$75,996,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$75,689,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$77,741,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$77,141,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$79,592,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$78,818,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$81,533,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$80,596,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$83,556,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$82,565,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$92,783,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$91,837,000,000.
 (17) General Government (800):
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$24,097,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$24,405,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$24,577,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$24,469,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$24,893,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$24,763,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$25,206,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$24,933,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, \$25,872,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$25,467,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$26,483,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$26,036,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$27,170,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$26,711,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$27,869,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$27,402,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$28,621,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$28,137,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$29,417,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$28,919,000,000.
 (18) Net Interest (900):
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$361,268,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$361,268,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$337,153,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$337,153,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$325,457,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$325,457,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$319,903,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$319,903,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, \$326,810,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$326,810,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$350,747,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$350,747,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$396,129,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$396,129,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$472,836,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$472,836,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$565,485,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$565,485,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$678,032,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$678,032,000,000.
 (19) Allowances (920):
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$33,311,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$18,432,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$33,933,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$27,630,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$34,688,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$31,377,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$35,497,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$33,382,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$36,367,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$34,807,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$37,240,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$35,938,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$38,152,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$36,942,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$38,991,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$37,890,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$39,927,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$38,847,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$40,906,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$39,817,000,000.
 (20) New Efficiencies, Consolidations, and Other Savings (930):
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$0.
 (B) Outlays, \$0.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$66,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$66,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$140,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$140,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$297,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$297,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$606,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$606,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$898,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$898,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$1,009,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$1,009,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$1,274,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$1,274,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$1,258,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$1,258,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$1,568,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$1,568,000,000.

(21) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$101,063,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$101,300,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$109,306,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$109,433,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$108,548,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$108,423,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$102,509,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$102,374,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$105,714,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$112,421,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$108,507,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$107,659,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$111,817,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$110,312,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$114,832,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$113,327,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$118,974,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$117,619,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$123,259,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$121,979,000,000.

Subtitle B—Levels and Amounts in the Senate

SEC. 1201. SOCIAL SECURITY IN THE SENATE.

(a) SOCIAL SECURITY REVENUES.—For purposes of Senate enforcement under sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633 and 642), the amounts of revenues of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as follows:

Fiscal year 2021: \$898,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$930,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023: \$997,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024: \$1,040,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025: \$1,085,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026: \$1,133,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027: \$1,182,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028: \$1,231,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029: \$1,278,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030: \$1,325,000,000,000.

(b) SOCIAL SECURITY OUTLAYS.—For purposes of Senate enforcement under sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633 and 642), the amounts of outlays of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as follows:

Fiscal year 2021: \$1,107,686,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$1,165,116,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023: \$1,228,891,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024: \$1,298,879,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025: \$1,371,911,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026: \$1,441,027,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027: \$1,513,966,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028: \$1,593,476,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029: \$1,674,447,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030: \$1,758,489,000,000.

(c) SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—In the Senate, the amounts of new budget authority and budget outlays of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund for administrative expenses are as follows:

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$6,201,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$6,133,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$6,345,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$6,318,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$6,502,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$6,462,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$6,672,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$6,629,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, \$6,856,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$6,808,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$7,048,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$6,998,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$7,247,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$7,195,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$7,458,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$7,403,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$7,678,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$7,621,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$7,908,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$7,847,000,000.

SEC. 1202. POSTAL SERVICE DISCRETIONARY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate, the amounts of new budget authority and budget outlays of the Postal Service for discretionary administrative expenses are as follows:

Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$331,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$331,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$340,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$340,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$348,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$348,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$358,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$358,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, \$370,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$370,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$380,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$380,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$392,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$392,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$404,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$404,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$417,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$417,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$430,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$430,000,000.

TITLE II—RECONCILIATION

SEC. 2001. RECONCILIATION IN THE SENATE.

(a) AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY.—The Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than \$1,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2021 and by not less than \$5,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(b) ARMED SERVICES.—The Committee on Armed Services of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than \$1,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2021 and by not less than \$5,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(c) BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS.—The Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction

to reduce the deficit by not less than \$1,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2021 and by not less than \$5,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(d) COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION.—The Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than \$1,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2021 and by not less than \$5,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(e) ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES.—The Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than \$1,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2021 and by not less than \$5,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(f) ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS.—The Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than \$1,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2021 and by not less than \$5,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(g) FINANCE.—The Committee on Finance of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than \$1,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2021 and by not less than \$5,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(h) HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS.—The Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than \$1,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2021 and by not less than \$5,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(i) HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS.—The Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than \$1,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2021 and by not less than \$5,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(j) INDIAN AFFAIRS.—The Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than \$1,000,000 for fiscal year 2021 and by not less than \$5,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(k) INTELLIGENCE.—The Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than \$1,000,000 for fiscal year 2021 and by not less than \$5,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(l) JUDICIARY.—The Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than \$1,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2021 and by not less than \$5,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(m) RULES AND ADMINISTRATION.—The Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than \$1,000,000 for fiscal year 2021 and by not less than \$5,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(n) VETERANS AFFAIRS.—The Committee on Veterans Affairs of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than \$1,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2021 and by not less than \$5,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(o) SUBMISSIONS.—In the Senate, not later than March 26, 2021, the committees named in subsections (a) through (o) shall submit their recommendations to the Committee on

the Budget of the Senate. Upon receiving such recommendations, the Committee on the Budget of the Senate shall report to the Senate a reconciliation bill carrying out all such recommendations without any substantive revision.

TITLE III—RESERVE FUNDS

SEC. 3001. DEFICIT REDUCTION FUND FOR EFFICIENCIES, CONSOLIDATIONS, AND OTHER SAVINGS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to efficiencies, consolidations, and other savings by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would reduce the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 and the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SEC. 3002. RESERVE FUND RELATING TO HEALTH SAVINGS ACCOUNTS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to health savings accounts by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes.

TITLE IV—BUDGET PROCESS

SEC. 4001. VOTING THRESHOLD FOR POINTS OF ORDER.

(a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “covered point of order” means a point of order—

(1) under the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 621 et seq.), the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 900 et seq.), or a concurrent resolution on the budget; and

(2) which, but for subsection (b), may be waived only by the affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn.

(b) VOTING THRESHOLD.—In the Senate—

(1) a covered point of order may be waived only by the affirmative vote of five-eighths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn; and

(2) an affirmative vote of five-eighths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a covered point of order.

SEC. 4002. EMERGENCY LEGISLATION.

(a) AUTHORITY TO DESIGNATE.—In the Senate, with respect to a provision of direct spending or receipts legislation or appropriations for discretionary accounts that Congress designates as an emergency requirement, by an affirmative vote of five-eighths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn, in such measure, the amounts of new budget authority, outlays, and receipts in all fiscal years resulting from that provision shall be treated as an emergency requirement for the purpose of this section.

(b) EXEMPTION OF EMERGENCY PROVISIONS.—Any new budget authority, outlays, and receipts resulting from any provision designated as an emergency requirement, pursuant to this section, in any bill, joint resolution, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report shall not count for purposes of sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633 and 642), section 4106 of H. Con. Res. 71 (115th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2018, section 3101 of S. Con. Res. 11 (114th Congress),

the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2016, and sections 401 and 404 of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010. Designated emergency provisions shall not count for the purpose of revising allocations, aggregates, or other levels pursuant to procedures established under section 301(b)(7) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 632(b)(7)) for deficit-neutral reserve funds and revising discretionary spending limits set pursuant to section 301 of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010.

(c) DESIGNATIONS.—If a provision of legislation is designated as an emergency requirement under this section, the committee report and any statement of managers accompanying that legislation shall include an explanation of the manner in which the provision meets the criteria in subsection (f).

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the terms “direct spending”, “receipts”, and “appropriations for discretionary accounts” mean any provision of a bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that affects direct spending, receipts, or appropriations as those terms have been defined and interpreted for purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 900 et seq.).

(e) POINT OF ORDER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—When the Senate is considering a bill, resolution, amendment, motion, amendment between the Houses, or conference report, if a point of order is made by a Senator against an emergency designation in that measure, that provision making such a designation shall be stricken from the measure and may not be offered as an amendment from the floor.

(2) SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEALS.—

(A) WAIVER.—Paragraph (1) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of five-eighths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(B) APPEALS.—Appeals in the Senate from the decisions of the Chair relating to any provision of this subsection shall be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the appellant and the manager of the bill or joint resolution, as the case may be. An affirmative vote of five-eighths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this subsection.

(3) DEFINITION OF AN EMERGENCY DESIGNATION.—For purposes of paragraph (1), a provision shall be considered an emergency designation if it designates any item as an emergency requirement pursuant to this subsection.

(4) FORM OF THE POINT OF ORDER.—A point of order under paragraph (1) may be raised by a Senator as provided in section 313(e) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 644(e)).

(5) CONFERENCE REPORTS.—When the Senate is considering a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to, a bill, upon a point of order being made by any Senator pursuant to this section, and such point of order being sustained, such material contained in such conference report shall be stricken, and the Senate shall proceed to consider the question of whether the Senate shall recede from its amendment and concur with a further amendment, or concur in the House amendment with a further amendment, as the case may be, which further amendment shall consist of only that portion of the conference report or House amendment, as the case may be, not so stricken. Any such motion in the Senate shall be debatable. In any case in which such point of order is sustained against a con-

ference report (or Senate amendment derived from such conference report by operation of this subsection), no further amendment shall be in order.

(f) CRITERIA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this section, any provision is an emergency requirement if the situation addressed by such provision is—

(A) necessary, essential, or vital (not merely useful or beneficial);

(B) sudden, quickly coming into being, and not building up over time;

(C) an urgent, pressing, and compelling need requiring immediate action;

(D) subject to paragraph (2), unforeseen, unpredictable, and unanticipated; and

(E) not permanent, temporary in nature.

(2) UNFORESEEN.—An emergency that is part of an aggregate level of anticipated emergencies, particularly when normally estimated in advance, is not unforeseen.

(g) INAPPLICABILITY.—In the Senate, section 4112 of H. Con. Res. 71 (115th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2018, shall no longer apply.

SEC. 4003. ENFORCEMENT OF ALLOCATIONS, AGGREGATES, AND OTHER LEVELS.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—During each of fiscal years 2021 through 2030, it shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would cause the amount of new budget authority, outlays, or deficits to be more than, or would cause the amount of revenues to be less than, the amount set forth under any allocation, aggregate, or other level established under this resolution.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of five-eighths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of five-eighths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SEC. 4004. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION PROVIDING FUNDING WITHIN MORE THAN 3 SUBALLOCATIONS UNDER SECTION 302(b).

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that appropriates amounts that are within more than 3 of the suballocations under section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(b)).

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of five-eighths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of five-eighths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SEC. 4005. DUPLICATION DETERMINATIONS BY THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE.

(a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “covered legislation” means a bill or resolution of a public character reported by any committee of the Senate.

(b) DUPLICATION DETERMINATIONS BY THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE.—Any estimate provided by the Congressional Budget Office under section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 653) for covered legislation shall include an analysis that includes—

(1) a determination of whether the covered legislation creates any new Federal program, office, or initiative that would duplicate or overlap with any existing Federal entity with similar mission, purpose, goals, or activities; and

(2) a listing of all such instances of duplication or overlapping created by the covered legislation.

SEC. 4006. BREAKDOWN OF COST ESTIMATES BY BUDGET FUNCTION.

Any cost estimate prepared by the Congressional Budget Office shall specify the percentage of the estimated cost that is within each budget function.

SEC. 4007. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON TREATMENT OF REDUCTION OF APPROPRIATIONS LEVELS TO ACHIEVE SAVINGS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) H. Con. Res. 448 (96th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1981, gave authorizing committees reconciliation instructions which amounted to approximately two-thirds of the savings required under reconciliation.

(2) The language in H. Con. Res. 448 resulted in a debate about how reconciling discretionary spending programs could be in order given that authorizations of appropriations for programs did not actually change spending and the programs authorized would be funded through later annual appropriation. The staff of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate and the counsel to the Majority Leader advised that upon consultation with the Parliamentarian, the original instructions on discretionary spending would be out of order because of the phrase, “to modify programs”. This was seen as too broad and programs could be modified without resulting in changes to their future appropriations.

(3) To rectify this violation, the Committee on the Budget of the Senate reported S. Con. Res. 9 (97th Congress), revising the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 1981, 1982, and 1983, to include reconciliation, which revised the language in the reconciliation instructions to change entitlement law and “to report changes in laws within the jurisdiction of that committee sufficient to reduce appropriations levels so as to achieve savings”.

(4) This was understood to mean changes in authorization language of discretionary programs would be permissible under reconciliation procedures provided such changes in law would have the result in affecting a change in later outlays derived from future appropriations. Further it was understood that a change in authorization language that caused a change in later outlays was considered to be a change in outlays for the purpose of reconciliation.

(5) On April 2, 1981, the Senate voted 88 to 10 to approve S. Con. Res. 9 with the modified reconciliation language.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that committees reporting changes in laws within the jurisdiction of that committee sufficient to reduce appropriations levels so as to achieve savings shall be considered to be changes in outlays for the purpose of enforcing the prohibition on extraneous matters in reconciliation bills.

SEC. 4008. PROHIBITION ON PREEMPTIVE WAIVERS.

In the Senate, it shall not be in order to move to waive or suspend a point of order under the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 621 et seq.) or any concurrent resolution on the budget with respect to a bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report unless the point of order has been specifically raised by a Senator.

SEC. 4009. ADJUSTMENTS FOR LEGISLATION REDUCING APPROPRIATIONS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations in effect under section 302(a) of the

Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(a)) and the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill or joint resolution considered pursuant to section 2001 containing the recommendations of one or more committees, or for one or more amendments to, a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to such a bill or joint resolution, by the amounts necessary to accommodate the reduction in the amount of discretionary appropriations for a fiscal year caused by the measure.

SEC. 4010. ADJUSTMENTS TO REFLECT LEGISLATION NOT INCLUDED IN THE BASELINE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may make adjustments to the levels and allocations in this resolution to reflect legislation enacted before the date on which this resolution is agreed to by Congress that is not incorporated in the baseline underlying the Congressional Budget Office's September 2020 update to the Budget and Economic Outlook: 2020 to 2030.

SEC. 4011. AUTHORITY.

Congress adopts this title under the authority under section 301(b)(4) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 632(b)(4)).

SEC. 4012. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.

Congress adopts the provisions of this title—

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate, and as such they shall be considered as part of the rules of the Senate and such rules shall supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent with such other rules; and

(2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of the Senate to change those rules at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as is the case of any other rule of the Senate.

SA 2. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO STRENGTHENING THE ENFORCEMENT OF PROVISIONS OF FREE TRADE AGREEMENTS THAT RELATE TO AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to strengthening the enforcement of provisions of free trade agreements that relate to agricultural commodities, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 3. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States

Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS OF LIVESTOCK AND CROPS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ensuring that any climate change proposal by the Administration that relates to livestock and crops only considers emissions that are outside of the natural carbon cycle as greenhouse gas emissions by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 4. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO CONSIDERATION OF AND CREDIT FOR CONSERVATION PRACTICES IMPLEMENTED BY AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS THROUGH FEDERAL CLIMATE CHANGE ACTIONS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ensuring that any actions taken by the Federal Government to address climate change consider conservation practices implemented by agricultural producers previously or currently, and credit the agricultural producers for those conservation practices, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 5. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO REDUCING THE REGULATORY BURDEN ON AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the alloca-

tions of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to reducing the regulatory burden on agricultural operations by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 6. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO BORDER SECURITY AND THE REMOVAL OF DANGEROUS CRIMINAL ALIENS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to border security and dangerous criminal alien removal programs, which may include border wall systems, border patrol agents and officers, vehicles, air assets, technology, radars, towers, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement agents, and immigration judges, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 7. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SUPPORTING THE BROADBAND NEEDS OF RURAL SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS RELATED TO THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to supporting the broadband needs of rural schools and school districts related to the COVID-19 pandemic by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 8. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SUPPORTING THE BROADBAND NEEDS OF RURAL HOSPITALS AND HEALTH CENTERS RELATED TO THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to supporting the broadband needs of rural hospitals and health centers related to the COVID-19 pandemic by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 9. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST INCREASING DIRECT SPENDING WHEN THE NATIONAL DEBT EXCEEDS THE SIZE OF THE ECONOMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

(a) **POINT OF ORDER.**—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would result in a net increase in direct spending (as that term is defined in section 250(c) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(c))) during any period during which the public debt is more than the gross domestic product of the United States.

(b) **WAIVER AND APPEAL.**—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 10. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST SUPPORTING THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION'S CLAIM THAT COVID-19 DID NOT ORIGINATE IN CHINA.

(a) **POINT OF ORDER.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In the Senate, it shall not be in order to consider a provision in a bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that supports the World Health Organization's claim that COVID-19 did not originate in China.

(2) **POINT OF ORDER SUSTAINED.**—If a point of order is made by a Senator against a provision described in paragraph (1), and the point of order is sustained by the Chair, that provision shall be stricken from the measure and may not be offered as an amendment from the floor.

(b) **FORM OF THE POINT OF ORDER.**—A point of order under subsection (a)(1) may be raised by a Senator as provided in section 313(e) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 644(e)).

(c) **CONFERENCE REPORTS.**—When the Senate is considering a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to, a bill or joint resolution, upon a point of order being made by any Senator pursuant to subsection (a)(1), and such point of order being sustained, such material contained in such conference report or House amendment shall be stricken, and the Senate shall proceed to consider the question of whether the Senate shall recede from its amendment and concur with a further amendment, or concur in the House amendment with a further amendment, as the case may be, which further amendment shall consist of only that portion of the conference report or House amendment, as the case may be, not so stricken. Any such motion in the Senate shall be debatable. In any case in which such point of order is sustained against a conference report (or Senate amendment derived from such conference report by operation of this subsection), no further amendment shall be in order.

(d) **SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEAL.**—In the Senate, this section may be waived or suspended only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this section.

SA 11. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST PROVIDING FUNDING TO COMMUNIST CHINESE MILITARY COMPANIES.

(a) **POINT OF ORDER.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In the Senate, it shall not be in order to consider a provision in a bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that provides funding to Communist Chinese military companies, particularly those named by the Department of Defense under section 1237(b) of the Strom Thurmond National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1999 (Public Law 105-261; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note).

(2) **POINT OF ORDER SUSTAINED.**—If a point of order is made by a Senator against a pro-

vision described in paragraph (1), and the point of order is sustained by the Chair, that provision shall be stricken from the measure and may not be offered as an amendment from the floor.

(b) **FORM OF THE POINT OF ORDER.**—A point of order under subsection (a)(1) may be raised by a Senator as provided in section 313(e) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 644(e)).

(c) **CONFERENCE REPORTS.**—When the Senate is considering a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to, a bill or joint resolution, upon a point of order being made by any Senator pursuant to subsection (a)(1), and such point of order being sustained, such material contained in such conference report or House amendment shall be stricken, and the Senate shall proceed to consider the question of whether the Senate shall recede from its amendment and concur with a further amendment, or concur in the House amendment with a further amendment, as the case may be, which further amendment shall consist of only that portion of the conference report or House amendment, as the case may be, not so stricken. Any such motion in the Senate shall be debatable. In any case in which such point of order is sustained against a conference report (or Senate amendment derived from such conference report by operation of this subsection), no further amendment shall be in order.

(d) **SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEAL.**—In the Senate, this section may be waived or suspended only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this section.

SA 12. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO COMBATING CHINESE MISINFORMATION SURROUNDING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to combating Chinese misinformation surrounding the COVID-19 pandemic, which may include the manipulation of factual information and spread of disinformation, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 13. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030;

which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT WOULD PROVIDE FEDERAL FUNDS TO TEACHER LABOR ORGANIZATIONS THAT REFUSE TO ALLOW CHILDREN BACK IN SCHOOL SAFELY DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC.

(a) **POINT OF ORDER.**—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that provides Federal funds to teacher labor organizations that refuse to allow children back in school safely during the COVID-19 pandemic.

(b) **WAIVER AND APPEAL.**—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

(c) **SUNSET.**—This section shall cease to have force or effect on December 31, 2022.

SA 14. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT WOULD RESULT IN TAXPAYER SUBSIDIES FUNDING POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS.

(a) **POINT OF ORDER.**—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would result in taxpayer subsidies funding political campaigns.

(b) **WAIVER AND APPEAL.**—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

(c) **SUNSET.**—This section shall cease to have force or effect on December 31, 2022.

SA 15. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ELECTION INTEGRITY IN FEDERAL ELECTIONS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills,

joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ensuring election integrity by requiring a valid government-issued photographic identification for voting in Federal elections, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 16. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT WOULD MAKE ANY CHANGES TO THE MEDICARE PROGRAM THAT WOULD REDIRECT FUNDS AWAY FROM RURAL HOSPITALS AND OTHER RURAL HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS.

(a) **POINT OF ORDER.**—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would make any changes to the Medicare program that would redirect funds away from rural hospitals and other rural health care providers.

(b) **WAIVER AND APPEAL.**—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

(c) **SUNSET.**—This section shall cease to have force or effect on December 31, 2022.

SA 17. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO STRENGTHENING MEDICARE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to protecting Medicare and addressing current solvency issues, which may include prioritizing legislation that moves current financing models towards value-based care models, alternative payment models, or bundled care payment models, and improving current fee-for-service models by modernizing cost utilization management tools, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the

deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 18. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO STRENGTHEN MEDICAID.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to strengthening Medicaid, which may include prioritizing legislation and innovative State plan options that shift fee-for-service financing models towards value-based care models, alternative payment models, or bundled care payment models, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(1) strengthen Medicaid by prioritizing legislation and innovative state plan options that shift fee-for-service financing models towards value-based care models, alternative payment models, or bundled care payment models

SA 19. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO DETERRING ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION FROM EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA, AND HONDURAS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to deterring attempted illegal migration from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 20. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030;

which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING ALIENS UNLAWFULLY PRESENT IN THE UNITED STATES FROM QUALIFYING FOR FEDERALLY SUBSIDIZED HEALTH CARE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to achieving savings by prohibiting aliens who are unlawfully present in the United States and aliens granted lawful status who, before being granted such status, were unlawfully present in the United States, from qualifying for federally subsidized health care by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 21. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT WOULD RESULT IN JOB LOSS IN THE OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that results in job loss in the oil and gas industry.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

(c) SUNSET.—The effectiveness of this section shall terminate on December 31, 2022.

SA 22. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT WOULD FAIL TO INCORPORATE THE PROTECTIONS OF THE HYDE AMENDMENT.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or con-

ference report that would fail to incorporate the protections of the Hyde amendment for any Federal spending, tax credits for health coverage, or the establishment of a public option.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

(c) SUNSET.—This section shall cease to have force or effect on December 31, 2022.

SA 23. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PROHIBIT TAXPAYER FUNDING FOR ABORTION AND PROHIBIT TAX CREDITS FOR COVERAGE OF ABORTION.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports to prohibit taxpayer funding for abortion and prohibit tax credits for coverage of abortion by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 24. Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SUPPORT FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, INCLUDING HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to acknowledging that public and private institutions of higher education, including historically Black colleges and universities, play an integral role in providing access to education for our students, which may include providing eligibility under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 to public and private institutions of higher education by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the

deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 25. Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO WITHHOLDING FEDERAL ELECTION GRANTS FROM STATES THAT CONDUCT UNCONSTITUTIONAL PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS THAT ARE INCONSISTENT WITH STATE ELECTION LAWS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to withholding Federal election grants from States that conduct unconstitutional Presidential elections that are inconsistent with State election laws by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 26. Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO REMOVING BLANKET LIABILITY PROTECTION FOR ONLINE PLATFORMS THAT ENGAGE IN POLITICAL CENSORSHIP.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to removing blanket liability protection for online platforms that engage in political censorship by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 27. Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING THAT THE SENATE CONTINUES TO SERVE AS THE WORLD'S GREATEST DELIBERATIVE BODY.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to preserving existing rules, practices, and traditions as they pertain to the right of Senators to engage in extended debate on legislation before the Senate by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 28. Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING THAT FEDERAL WORKERS ARE TREATED THE SAME AS EVERY OTHER WORKER IN THE UNITED STATES AND CAN BE REMOVED BASED ON POOR PERFORMANCE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to civil service reform, including allowing Federal agency heads to reclassify certain confidential, policy-making, policy-determining, or policy-advocating positions from the career competitive service to a new class in the excepted service, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 29. Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE U.S. DOLLAR'S POSITION AS THE LEADING CURRENCY.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to supporting the U.S. dollar's sta-

tus as the world's reserve currency, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 30. Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO STOP FEDERAL FUNDING TO COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES THAT LIMIT FREE SPEECH.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the protection of the First Amendment by stopping Federal funding to colleges and universities that violate the First Amendment to the Constitution by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 31. Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SUPPORT FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to support for law enforcement agencies, which may include increasing support for, and not defunding, law enforcement agencies, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 32. Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE DEPORTATION OF ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS WITH A GUN CRIME CONVICTION.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the deportation of illegal immigrants who have been convicted of a crime involving a firearm, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 33. Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SUPPORTING IMMIGRATION POLICIES DESIGNED TO SUPPORT AND BENEFIT AMERICAN CITIZENS, NOT DISPLACE AMERICAN WORKERS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to supporting immigration policies designed to support and benefit American citizens, not displace American workers, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 34. Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SUPPORTING LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS OF U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT IN COMBATING DRUG AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND SMUGGLING.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to supporting law enforcement officers of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement in combating drug and

human trafficking and smuggling by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 35. Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO CONSTRUCTION OF PHYSICAL BARRIERS AS EFFECTIVE SECURITY MEASURES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the construction of physical barriers, such as walls or fencing, where security measures are necessary, given the effectiveness of physical barriers as evidenced by their current use around the United States Capitol complex and the decrease in illegal southern border crossings in recent years, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 36. Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO WITHDRAWING FROM INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS THAT ARE NOT ALIGNED WITH UNITED STATES INTERESTS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to withdrawing from international organizations that refuse reforms after failing to meet their core mission and undermining the national security and vital interests of the United States and its allies and partners by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 37. Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional

budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE SOUTHERN BORDER WALL.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the physical barrier along the international border between the United States and Mexico that is designed to protect Americans from drug trafficking, human trafficking, and smuggling, which may include the preservation and maintenance of that wall, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 38. Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENFORCING NON-NUCLEAR-RELATED PRESSURE AGAINST THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to enforcing non-nuclear-related pressure against the Islamic Republic of Iran for its activities related to terrorism, Lebanese Hizballah, the regime of Bashar al-Assad in Syria, narcotrafficking, missile proliferation, and serious human rights abuses and corruption, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 39. Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO COUNTERING THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN'S DESTABILIZING ACTIONS IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to countering the Islamic Republic of Iran's destabilizing actions in the Middle East by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 40. Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING THAT THE UNITED STATES TAKES MEASURES TO ENSURING THAT THE UNITED STATES MAINTAINS ITS EMBASSY IN JERUSALEM.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ensuring that the United States maintains its embassy in Jerusalem by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 41. Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING THAT THE UNITED STATES SUSTAINS AND EXPANDS THE ABRAHAM ACCORDS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ensuring that the United States takes measures to sustain existing normalization agreements between Israel and other nations and expand the accords to include new normalization agreements between Israel and other nations by the amounts provided in such legislation for

those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 42. Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING THAT THE UNITED STATES CONTINUES TO PURSUE THE COMPLETE, VERIFIABLE, AND IRREVERSIBLE DENUCLEARIZATION OF NORTH KOREA.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ensuring that the United States continues to pursue the complete, verifiable, and irreversible denuclearization of North Korea by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 43. Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING THE UNITED STATES LEADS NATIONS IN HOLDING THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND ITS RULING CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY ACCOUNTABLE FOR ENGAGING IN GENOCIDE AND CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY WITH RESPECT TO UYGHURS IN XINJIANG.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ensuring that the United States leads nations in holding the People's Republic of China and its ruling Chinese Communist Party accountable for engaging in genocide and crimes against humanity with respect to Uyghurs in Xinjiang by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 44. Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S.

Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENDING THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AS A DEVELOPING COUNTRY AT THE WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ensuring that the United States and other members of the World Trade Organization challenge and end the use by the People's Republic of China of World Trade Organization rules available to developing countries, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 45. Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE INVESTMENTS IN RURAL BROADBAND.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to supporting the investments of the Department of Agriculture in broadband for rural communities by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 46. Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SUPPORTING THE SCIENTIFICALLY BASED REOPENING OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS IMMEDIATELY.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the alloca-

tions of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to supporting the scientifically based reopening of public schools immediately by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 47. Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE CHRISTMAS BOMBING.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the December 25, 2020, Nashville, Tennessee Christmas bombing, which may include supporting the first responders, the businesses, and the families impacted by the event by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. PETERS. Mr. President, I have 6 requests for committees to meet during today's session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today's session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

The Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, February 2, 2021, at 10:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

The Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry is authorized to meet during the Session of the Senate on Tuesday, February 2, 2021, immediately following a floor vote, to conduct a hearing on a nomination.

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

The Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, February 2, 2021, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing.